REMARKS

Claims 24 and 26-42 are pending in the instant application. Claims 24, 31, 34, and 40 are independent claims. All of the pending claims stand rejected in the pending office action. Claims 24 and 27 are amended for clarity. The rejections of the pending claims are hereby traversed.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 24 and 26-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,373,140, issued to Matsumoto (Matsumoto) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,533,174, issued to Flowers, et al. (Flowers).

Claim 1

The office fails to cite to a teaching or suggestion of receiving text data addressed to a designated one of the devices, comparing font identifiers in the text data with fonts in the capabilities list of the designated device to determine lacking font structure data, and transferring lacking font structure data to the designated device. Claim 1 clearly requires that lacking font structure data be determined based on received text data addressed to a designated device. The combination of Matsumoto and Flowers lacks a teaching or suggestion of such.

The system of Matsumoto includes a mechanism where missing fonts are provided to a wireless client based on the wireless client's selection of a language to use. This feature is shown in each of the data flow diagrams: FIGS. 4, 6, 8, and 10. FIG. 4 is included below for convenience:
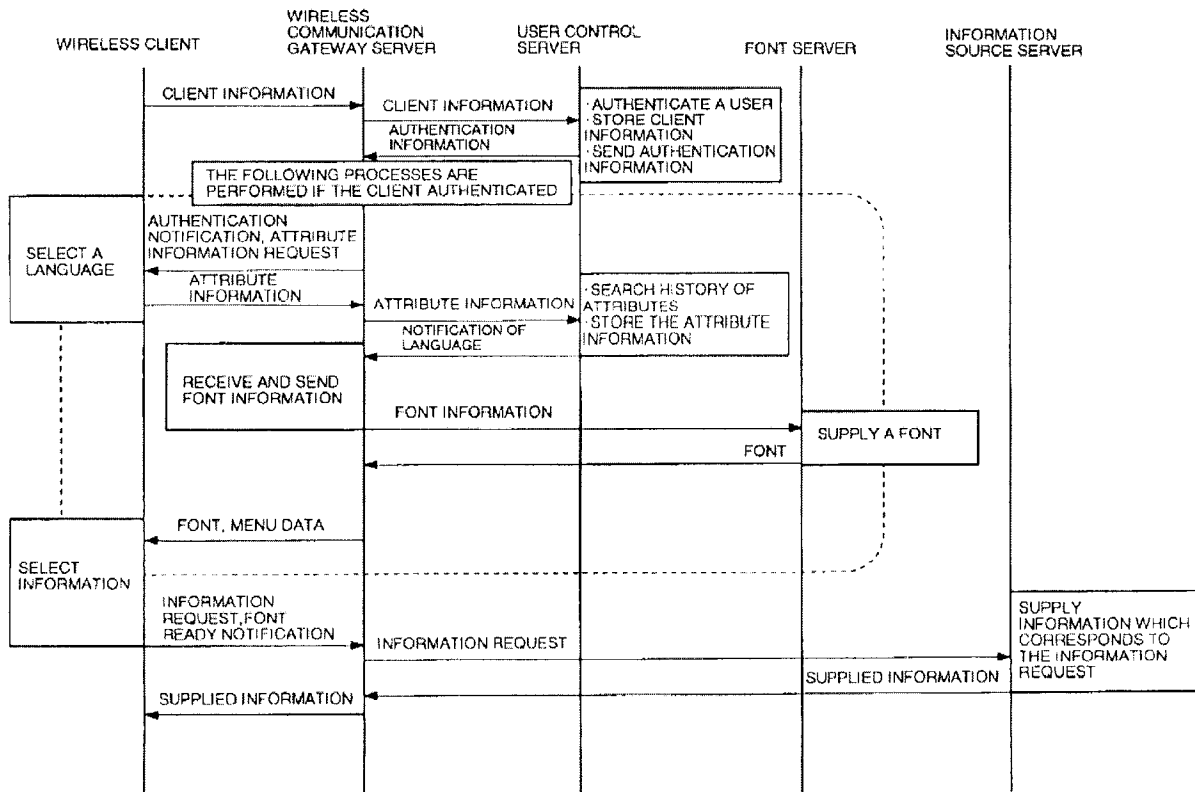
FIG. 4

As shown in FIG. 4 and described at col. 6, line 48 – col. 7, line 27, the client specifies a language and provides the selected language to the gateway server as attribute information. The attribute information is forwarded to a user control server that returns font information related to the selected language to the gateway server. The gateway server then supplies the font to the wireless client. After the client has received the font data, the wireless client makes requests to the information source server for data. It is clear that the font data in Matsumoto is provided based on the language specification in the attribute information provided by the wireless client. This clearly does not meet the claim language that requires a comparison involving font identifiers in text data addressed to a designated device.

The claimed feature is also not shown in Flowers. In cited col. 5, lines 5-15 of Flowers:

When a client is instructed to display or print a particular data file, it determines if the user has selected a font which exists in font storage 18. If user has, the client sends to the font server 16 a make font request which identifies the selected font

by name (step 42). The request also includes a "font object" identifier, which is a shortened name that the client and the server can then use to refer to the font selected for this application. The make font request may further include various customizing requirements, such as orientation, language-specific characters, and so forth as discussed below with reference to FIG. 4.

In Flowers, when a client (printer) is instructed to print a file, the client determines if the font specified in the file is available from a font server. If the font is available, then the client makes a request to the font server, which may then provide the font. This clearly does not meet the claim language that requires a comparison involving font identifiers in text data addressed to a designated device. In Flowers, the data (file to be printed) has already been received at the client (the printer). Thus, there can be no comparison of font identifiers in the text data addressed to a designated one of the devices prior to transferring any lacking font structure and the text data to the designated device, as required by claim 1. The required request from the client to the font server in Flowers is one of the time-intensive operations that the method of claim 1 may avoid, as evidenced at the end of paragraph [0007] of the application at issue, which states:

> If the mobile device memory does not include the actual font data of the font type to be used, the text may be rendered incorrectly, and/or the mobile device may have to issue a request for the actual font data after receiving the electronic data transfer.

Because neither of the references teaches or suggests the claimed comparison and subsequent transferring of lacking font structures and text data to the designated device, and the office action offers no supported reasoning as to why these features would be obvious based on the combination of Matsumoto and Flowers, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn.

Independent claims 31, 34, and 40 recite subject matter analogous to that recited in claim 24. Further, the office action cites the same portions of Matsumoto and Flowers in the rejections of claims 31, 34, and 40 as are cited in the rejection of claim 24. Thus, claims 31, 34, and 40 are
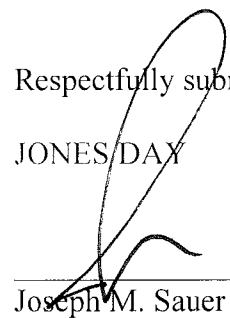
allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 24. It is also noted that the applicant has not provided arguments with respect to certain of the dependent claims in the instant application. This is done without prejudice to the applicant's right to present such arguments at any point in the future. In addition, because each of the dependent claims depends from an independent claim that is itself allowable, the dependent claims are allowable for at least the same reasons as are the independent claims.

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons set forth above, the pending claims are allowable. The examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the rejections and pass this case to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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